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Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015 Update



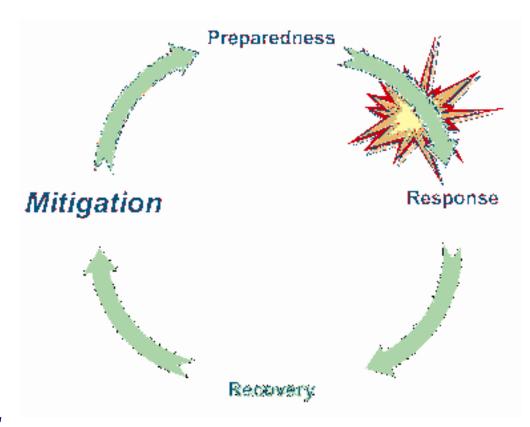
What is Hazard Mitigation?

"Mitigation":

Sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from a hazard event

or...

Any action taken to reduce future disaster losses





The Problem

- FEMA (the Federal Government) and States often pay recovery costs related to recurring disasters in the same area
- Communities are not sustainable if they are vulnerable to crippling losses when the inevitable occurs
 - "Building in the floodplain is like pitching your tent on the highway when no cars are coming"
- Mitigation is how we break the cycle of loss; it is a wise investment in the future of communities



Why Are We Preparing the Plan?

- To reduce our losses from natural hazards
- To make our communities more "disaster-resistant"
- To maintain our eligibility for federal mitigation grant funding
 - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
 - Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Grant Program
 - Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program
 - Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program

A Local Mitigation Plan demonstrates a jurisdiction's commitment to reducing risks from hazards and serves as a guide for decision makers as they commit resources to minimize the effects of hazards.



What Does a HMP Provide?

- A comprehensive, factual assessment of risk to support a strategy to manage risk to all hazards
- A detailed action plan the County will implement to reduce risks to natural hazards
- Coordination of mitigation efforts with other local, county, regional, state and federal entities
- Access to federal mitigation grant funding

"provides the blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and local ability..." (CFR).



HMP Update Process

- Organize Resources
- Assess the Risk
- Review and Update the HMP
- Develop Procedures for Plan Implementation, Monitoring and Update
- State of Hawaii/FEMA Region IX Approval
- Adopt the Plan

- Engage a Wide Range of "Stakeholders"
 - Federal, State, and Local Agencies
 - Business and Civic Groups
 - Academic Institutions
 - The Public



Hazards of Concern

Natural Hazards of Concern

- Coastal Erosion
- Dam and Reservoir Failure
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Flood
- High Surf
- High Wind Storm

- Landslide, Debris Flow and Rockfalls
- Tropical Cyclone
- Tsunami
- Volcanic Hazards
- Wildfire



Mitigation Actions

- Prevention. Measures such as planning and zoning, open space preservation, land development regulations, building codes, storm water management
- Property Protection. Measures such as acquisition, relocation, storm shutters, rebuilding, barriers, flood-proofing, insurance, and structural retrofits for high winds
- Public Education and Awareness. Measures such as outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, technical assistance



Mitigation Actions (continued)

- Natural Resource Protection. Measures such as erosion and sediment control, stream corridor protection, vegetative management, and wetlands preservation
- Emergency Services. Measures such as hazard threat recognition, hazard warning systems, emergency response, protection of critical facilities, and health and safety maintenance
- Structural Projects. Measures such as dams, levees, seawalls, bulkheads, retaining walls, channel modifications, storm sewers, and retrofitted buildings and elevated roadways



What is Your Role in this Planning Process?

- View the information provided at the hazards table.
- Provide feedback to the planning team on your perception of the risk. Does it appear accurate? Does it support what you may have experienced?
- Educate yourself on risk exposure based on the data provided.
- Complete a survey
- Review the Risk Maps



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